(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2811.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1800.

VIENNA, September 3.

ON the 31st of August arrived here, accompanied by an Auſtrian officer, the ſame French courier, who, in the winter between 1796 and 1797, paſſed three months in this city. He came laſt from the head quarters of our army in Bavaria, the command of which, *ad interim*, has been taken by general count Collurah. Soon after his arrival, he delivered in his diſpatches to the department for foreign affairs, and thence went to the quarters aſſigned him in the barracks of Saligries.

At the moment, therefore, when notice has been given on the part of the French, of the ceſſation of the armiſtice on the 10th of September, diſpatches have been ſent from Paris, on the anſwer to which every thing will depend. The modifications which where offered, on our part, to the firſt propoſitions of Buonaparte, have been refuſed at Paris, and it is required that the firſt preliminaries, with a very few alterations, ſhall be excepted and ratified, or all farther negotiations will be broken off, and hoſtilities recommenced.

Immediately after the above-mentioned diſpatches were received, a council of ſtate was held. Our hopes of peace are now ſomewhat revived.

An offer will be made to the archduke Charles of the command of the army in Bavaria, which is now entruſted, *ad interim*, to count Collurah. It was before reported that it would be commanded by the palatine of Hungary, and under him by general Lauer, director of the corps of engineers at Vienna.

Another letter, ſame date.

Orders have been ſent to Bohemia to ſupply the fortreſſes of that kingdom with proviſions, artillery and ammunition, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Our ſtate paper fell 3 per cent. on the intelligence that the French had given notice of the ending of the armiſtice.

An order has been publiſhed to-day for all ſoldiers, both privates and officers, to join their regiments and reſpective corps immediately.

In Bohemia the recruiting for the completion of the regiments is carried on with the greateſt activity; beſides which, every 20th man is taken for the militia.

Yeſterday a full council of ſtate was held; after the breaking up of which a courier was ſent off for France; this is conſidered as in ſome degree encouraging the hope of peace.

AUGSBURG, September 4.

The head quarters of general Moreau will be removed in a few days to Munich.

A deputation which had been ſent from Munich to make repreſentations to general Moreau, on account of a heavy requiſition of bread, oxen, &c. has obtained no redreſs; as the centre of the French army is to form a camp in the vicinity of Munich.

The recal of general Kray from the command of the army was notified to him in a ſhort note under the emperor's own hand.

STUTGARD, September 5.

The following article appears in our Gazette:

"The appearances of an approaching peace are again renewed. All the French troops which were marching forwards from Suabia have returned to the quarters which they left a few days ſince, and the armiſtice is to be prolonged for ſome days.

PRAGUE, September 5.

According to our Gazette, ſhould the war, contrary to expectation, be renewed, certain foreign powers will take a deciſive part in it. It is probable, under the preſent circumſtances, that the notification of the ceſſation of the armiſtice on the part of the French, will contribute greatly to haſten a peace.

CORK, September 20.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Bath Herald mentions a very uſeful experiment made by the agricultural ſociety of that place. It relates to a mode of preſerving potatoes, which is by ſlicing them in their ſkins, and afterwards drying them in an oven or kiln, by which means it has been proved demonſtrably, that they may be preſerved four years without injury, and be as good for food, as when they were taken from the ground. A parcel of ſkinned potatoes, which had undergone the ſame proceſs, were afterwards ground in a mill to meal, and ſent to Jamaica in a barrel four years ſince; nor did they appear in the leaſt affected either by the voyage, or lapſe of time.

The wonderful importance of this diſcovery, ſhould it ſucceed upon further trial, is evident from the following remarks.—The ſame extent of ground, under the potatoe root, produced a much greater, perhaps a double or treble quantity of food for man, than under any ſpecies of corn whatever, which can be cultivated in our country: but no method having hitherto been invented of keeping it beyond the year; the prolific nature of this plant is thus circumſcribed in its uſe, and the culture of it limited to the quantity which may be wanted in the neighbourhood, during the few months that it will keep.—But if by means of drying, it can either be reduced into the form of biſcuit, or ground into flour, and thus kept for years without any conſiderable diminution of its nutritive qualities; the inevitable conſequence would be, that a vaſtly greater quantity of land would be converted to the purpoſe of growing it, and thus the food and numbers of our ſpecies would be proportionably increaſed. The market of the entire world being ſubſtituted for the preſent ſmall demand, extending only to a few miles round the place of its growth, would render this root an object of cultivation for other countries, as well as for the moſt diſtant parts of our own; and the fear of its ſpoiling, before it can be ſold, would no longer reſtrain, as at preſent, the moſt enlarged cultivation of it.

BOSTON, November 8.

Great preparations were making for the congreſs, which was to meet immediately at Luneville [in Lorraine, in France, about 200 miles north-eaſt of Paris]; and which is to adjuſt peace between France and Auſtria. We have no accounts, that commiſſioners will be choſen on the part of England to aſſiſt at this meeting; nor does there appear any indication of a naval armiſtice between Great-Britain and France. Our opinion now is, that peace between France and Auſtria will be concluded; but that the war between Great-Britain and France will continue.

Report ſays, that the Engliſh have recently cut ſeven French ſail of the line out of L'Orient. We know not the foundation of this report.

We hourly expect intelligence of the arrival of the Portſmouth frigate, captain M'Niel, with the commiſſioners from France.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Santhander, (Spain) to a reſpectable houſe in Boſton, dated October 8, 1800.

"I have this moment received a letter from captain Crocker, of the Rodolph Frederick, who is now in Paris, and who was captured by the ſame privateer that took me, adviſing, "That my trial comes on the 23d September, and if it cannot be put off the ſhip and cargo will ſurely be condemned. It ſeems that the council of prizes have acted far different in regard to juſtice from what has ever been repreſented to me before, as money appears to be the guiding principle they act upon. The armitures have it in their power to offer a greater ſum without running any riſque, the captured therefore ſtand no chance. I underſtand that our envoys are to leave Paris by the 8th of October, and in all prabability a treaty of ſome kind or other, will be made; thoſe caſes that are not yet judged, are in hopes of a better chance. The next poſt will tell me whether I am of that number. Enclоſed you have a liſt of veſſels, communicated by capt. Crocker, that have been tried at Paris, from which you can form an idea how the council of prizes have acted—

"Ship Pigou, Green, cleared with damages; Ann and Suſan, Pecket, compromiſed for half ſhip and cargo; Patapſco, Hill, do. do. Peggy, Davidſon, do. for 1000 guineas; Ann, Lord, condemned; Kitty, Norton, cleared without damage; Heſter, Morgan, cleared with damage and intereſt; Columbia, Corran, condemned, letter of marque; Woodrup Sims, Hogden, do. do. Beeby, Gizure, condemned; Frederick, Clarke, do. Ruby, Reef, do. Statira, Seward, cleared without freight or damage, after being twice cleared with freight and damages, and being in France two years; Polly, Tufts, cleared without damage; Union, Lunt, cleared with damage and intereſt; Republican, Simpſon, condemned; Portland, Stoddart, do. Pearl, Latimer, cleared with damages; Nancy condemned to the republic; Molly, Bardall, condemned.

"Some of the above ſhips have been condemned, when their cargoes were acknowledged to be American. The captor of the Ruby, captain Reef, has been heard to boaſt that ſhe coſt him but 500l. The greater part of the veſſels cleared were not worth more than from 6000 to 10,000 dollars, and none but that their cargoes and moſt of the ſhips have been ſold, and after they are finally cleared, they muſt compromiſe with the captors for 30 or 40 per cent."

November 19.

A gentleman of reſpectability arrived in town from Newport, by water, which place he left on Monday. He informs us, that on Sunday laſt, he ſaw a gentleman at Newport who had left Boſton the day before. This gentleman informed him that the United States ſhip Boſton, captain Little, had arrived at that port, with a French ſhip of war of 28 guns, which he had captured off the Weſt-Indies, after an engagement of four hours. The Boſton had ten men killed, and about 20 wounded. The loſs on the part of the French was not mentioned. Our informant adds, that he has no doubt of this intelligence, as the gentleman from whom he had it, ſaw both veſſels come into Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legiſlature of New-Jerſey to the editors of the Newark Centinel, dated Trenton, November 7, 1800.

"The bill for a general election of members of congreſs for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, has this day paſſed into a law. The candidates will be nominated in the uſual way, at the reſpective court-houſes of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, on the fourth Monday of November, inſtant, and the election will be opened on the fourth Tueſday of December next, at thoſe places where the laſt election was opened, and will be conducted in the ſame manner. While the aforeſaid bill was pending before the houſe of aſſembly, a motion was made to amend the bill by adding the following ſection thereunto, viz. "That it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that the inſpectors of election in the ſeveral townſhips of this ſtate, ſhall not refuſe the vote of any widow or unmarried woman of full age, nor any perſon of colour, of full age, provided each of the ſaid perſons ſhall make it appear on oath, or otherwiſe, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid inſpectors, that he or ſhe is worth 50l. clear eſtate, proclamation money of this ſtate."

"The houſe almoſt unanimouſly agreed that this ſection would be clearly within the meaning of the conſtitution, and as the conſtitution is the guide of the inſpectors, it would be entirely uſeleſs to inſert it in the law. The motion was conſequently negatived.

"Our conſtitution gives this right to maids or widows, black or white."

November 18.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liverpool, to their correſpondents in this city, dated Liverpool, October 3.

"The harveſt is nearly finiſhed in moſt parts of the kingdom, but the reports with reſpect to its probable produce are ſo various and contradictory, that it is difficult to collect the wiſhed for information. We are of opinion that wheat will prove a good medium crop; barley and oats are eſtimated below an average crop, and both ſeem likely to be dear. This remark alſo applies to potatoes, although very large quantities of them were planted; and the ſcarcity of herbage, induced by the late long continuance of dry weather, has rendered the prices of meat, butter, and hay uncommonly high. The exaggerated accounts of the probable abundance of the crops, together with the large ſupplies of imported wheat and flour, had induced very confident expectations that the prices of proviſions in general would decline conſiderably; but the diſappointment in this reſpect, and eſpecially amongſt the lower claſſes, has occaſioned great diſcontent, and a conſiderable diſpoſition to riot has manifeſted itſelf in different parts of the kingdom. We hope this has now generally ſubſided, and the urgent neceſſity of appeaſing the popular diſcontent ſeems likely to occaſion, for a while at leaſt, more plentiful ſupplies in the market, and at reduced prices. How long this may continue appears uncertain, and we think it will probably require the interference of the legiſlature to adopt ſome meaſures which may have a permanent tendency either to reduce the prices of proviſions, or enable the labouring poor to purchaſe more adequate ſupplies of them. Upon the whole, we ſee little reaſon to expect that the neceſſaries of life will be reduced to their former rates ſoon. With reſpect to the ſpecific prices which proviſions, eſpecially wheat and flour, may obtain, it appears to us impoſſible to form an accurate opinion; but it is highly probable there will be a demand for conſiderable ſupplies of both.

"The king, with the advice of the privy council, has allowed the importation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flour, meal, bread, biſcuit, rice, callavances, beef, pork, &c. without the payment of any duty, until the expiration of forty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament. The warrantee to the importer, by the Britiſh parliament, of prices equal to 100s. per Wincheſter quarter for wheat, or per ſack of 280lbs. for flour, and 35s. per cwt. for rice, ſubject to certain regulations, expires the 1ſt of next month, and it will remain for the next meeting of parliament to conſider whether ſome ſimilar meaſures may not be expedient for inſuring to this country an adequate ſupply.

"The reſult of the late negotiations with reſpect to peace, is now hourly expected, but what the iſſue will prove is at preſent unknown, although a ſubject of great and general anxiety."

November 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Patapſco ſloop of war, to his friend in this city

"On the 22d of September we arrived off the iſland of Curracoa. Having previouſly been informed that a French force of 16 veſſels and 1400 men from Guadaloupe were beſieging the city of Amſterdam, in that iſland, we reconnoitred, and diſcovered the

privateers, 15 in number, laying close under two forts, which we thought too strong for us to attack, having only the United States ship Merrimack to support us. At the same time, spoke the British frigate Neriade, who had the governor of Curracoa, and the American consul on board. The latter informed captain Geddes that the enemy intended to take the town by storm that night, and that to preserve the property of the American merchants afloat as well as ashore, it was his opinion one of our ships ought to run into the harbour in order to prevent the enemy's entering. At 5 in the evening we stood in, when the French opened a quick and well directed fire upon us from a fort of two 18, one 12, and two 9 pounders, within half pistol-shot, and from the windows, roofs of the houses in the L'othra-Banda, which was filled with the enemy's troops—who kept up a constant fire of musketry, which was as warmly returned from the cannon and muskets of the Paraphco, and those deluded people who escaped death, returned to their camps, but at intervals, engaged us all night, which we returned from our great guns. On the 23d they appeared to be more in motion than in common, but kept up a constant fire from their batteries; they embarked with great precipitation, leaving behind them eighty or an hundred men, all their guns, ammunition, provisions, &c.—With pleasure I am enabled to state we had but two wounded, one of which was Mr. Calder—the loss on the part of the French is computed about 150, with one general officer.—We received considerable damage in our hull, rigging, and sails. On the 24th the British frigate Neriade entered and hoisted the British flag, agreeably to the capitulation entered into with the governor previous to our arrival.—All the American property is safe."—

November 20.

Upon the best authority we state, that the secretary of state has not yet received any intimation of the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and France.

The chamber of the senate of the United States is upon the ground-floor of the capitol—that of the representatives in the second story, which reverses the usual phrase of *upper* and *lower* house. Nothing can exceed the elegance of the former. The portraits of the king and queen of France, instead of being placed in an outer chamber as in this city formerly, are now placed one on each side of the president's chair: so that Mr. Jefferson can neither look to the right or the left without having royalty staring him in the face.

There are fifteen candidates for the post of chaplain to the house of representatives of the United States.

The hon. John Rutledge, of South-Carolina, is re-elected member of congress by a majority of 274 votes.

The hon. Elijah Paine, is re-elected senator from Vermont, by a majority of 34.

The conference which was held on Monday evening, between the committes of the two houses, terminated, as their other meetings have done, without an adjustment of the differences between them, as will be seen by the following

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster, dated Tuesday evening, the 18th instant.

"The committee of conference made their report to the house of representatives this morning. It contains a long string of elaborate reasoning in the justification of the house for the part it has acted in the business, and calculated to impress of the minds of the people that it is the fault of the senate, that there is no election bill; and it winds up with a resolution not to recede from the vote of non-concurrence. The question was instantly taken on this resolution, and carried by a large majority. William Penrose then read a new bill in his place, containing the principle of a joint vote, but so modified that the senate should nominate fifteen electors and the house of representatives the like number; that on Friday next (after such nomination and a mutual notification thereof) the members of the two houses should meet together and choose fifteen—five whereof to be out of the senator's nomination and ten of the nomination of the house of representatives. This bill was made the order of the day for this afternoon—the usual rules being dispensed with.

"At four o'clock the house met, and, the first section being under consideration, Mr Mitchell, from Cumberland, rose, and solemnly declared his opposition to it—Not a word was uttered by any body else on either side of the house. The question was put, and, to the amazement of all parties, was lost!—thirty members only rising in favour of it,—on the question being reversed thirty-six rose. The house directly adjourned."

NORFOLK, November 11.

Extract of a letter from New Providence to a gentleman in this borough, dated October 28th.

"Before this can reach you, you will have heard that the British cruisers have orders to capture all neutrals with cargoes, or any part of their cargoes, the production of a country the enemy of Great-Britain, unless bound home where they belong, or to Great-Britain or Ireland. This, I am afraid, will cause great uneasiness in the United States. There are several vessels sent in lately, merely because part of their cargoes were sugar and coffee, bound to Spain.

ALEXANDRIA, November 19.

FIRE!

Yesterday about one o'clock the citizens of Alexandria were alarmed by the cry of fire. It originated in a small house adjoining the Long Ordinary, and in a few minutes the Long Ordinary and three adjacent buildings were enveloped in flames, and soon entirely consumed.

In the evening about nine the cry of fire was renewed, and the citizens again turned out with their usual alacrity; and notwithstanding the scene of calamity was a mile and a half from the town, the engines and a large number of people were speedily collected at the spot. A large cooper's shop and a dwelling-house a few feet to the eastward of the valuable mills belonging to Ricketts and Newton and Messrs. Vowell's were burnt to the ground.

The wind blew violently the whole day from the westward; had it been otherwise the damage which might probably have been sustained from the two fires would have been incalculable. On the eastern side of the street opposite the Long Ordinary there were no buildings, and the direction of the wind effectually protected the mills from the fire of the cooper's shop.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

No dispatches have been received by the government of the United States, as stated in a Philadelphia paper; but from concurring advices there is the greatest probability that the account, taken from an English paper, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and France, is true. We know this belief is entertained by the best informed men in Washington.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

The extraordinary method which the state of Tennessee has adopted to appoint presidential electors, renders it very difficult to anticipate the result of the election in that state. The legislature, which meet but once in two years, after dividing the state into three districts, have appointed three men in each county, who are to form a convention in each district, for the choice of an elector.

November 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havanna to his correspondent in this city, dated 17th October.

"I have just heard that dispatches have been received by the government, in this city, of the French and Spanish, with 14 ships of the line and 17 frigates, having taken Trinidad, and that their present object is Jamaica—and have requested a supply of provisions for 20,000 men: this may, probably produce some alterations in our market for the better.

November 18.

Accounts from St. Mary's inform that Bowles and his adherents, consisting only of 16 renegado white and black men, were lately driven from their encampment above Coleraine and obliged to swim across the river, by a party of militia from that neighbourhood. One negro who was in the camp, was made prisoner.

A Paris paper observes, that "gambling houses have increased to an immoderate excess at Paris. They are public, open, and lighted up with the greatest brilliancy. The women crowd to them as to a public theatre. Formerly gamblers appeared only to gamblers, but now they court publicity. A fine woman is no longer ashamed to expose to every eye a countenance distorted with hope, despair, and avarice. She does not blush at risking the fortune of herself and family on the cast of a die!"

Annapolis, November 27.

On Saturday last, the 22d instant,

The president of the United States met both houses of congress in the senate chamber, in the city of Washington, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the senate and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave direction, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records and property. These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress, at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete, as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe, that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and imploring his blessing.

May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city—may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity—that constancy and self-government which adorned the great character, whose name it bears, be for ever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish for ever.

It is with you gentlemen to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it, as the capitol of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity—in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing, within itself those energies and resources, which if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army, have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect, the honourable testimony they gave, of the patriotic motives, which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity, with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view of such primary importance, to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration, the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties, which suspended the execution of the 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with Great-Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honour of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavours of the government of the United States, to bring it to an amicable termination will not be disappointed.

The envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, from the United States to France were received by the first consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence, the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations, will continue to be used, the experience of the world, our own experience admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success.——We cannot without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence, which will be most beneficial to ourselves. Our distance from Europe and our resources for maritime strength will enable us to employ it with effect.

Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a navy adapted to defensive war, and which may in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquillity, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean. The present navy of the United States, called suddenly into existence, by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

In connexion with a navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal sea ports and harbours. A variety of considerations which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution.

To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced. The manufacture of arms within the United States, still invites the attention of the national legislature.

At a considerable expence to the public this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as with continued encouragement, will supercede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations, necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable, than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence, of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficacy of the measures which have been adopted by congress for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the senate, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free, and happy; if all enjoy in safety under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to those insti-

tutions, which have been the ſource of ſuch real felicity, and reſiſt with unabating perſeverance, the progreſs of thoſe dangerous innovations, which may diminiſh their influence.

To your patriotiſm, gentlemen, has been confided the honourable duty of guarding the public intereſts, and while the path is to your country, a ſure pledge that it will be faithfully diſcharged, permit me to aſſure you, that your labours to promote the general happineſs, will receive from me the moſt zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

The following are the returns of the elections for electors of preſident and vice-preſident for the

First diſtrict.

Edmund Plowden 1114, John Fitzhugh 67.
John Stone 1,

Second diſtrict.

Francis Deakins 1669, Thomas Duckett 781.
David Crauford 8, Thomas Turner 1.

Fourth diſtrict.

Martin Kerſhner 1351, Elie Williams 1342.

Tenth diſtrict.

Littleton Dennis 826, William Polk 5.

Returns from the ninth diſtrict are not yet complete, but we are informed W. M. Robinſon is elected.

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL negro women, with their children, conſiſting of boys and girls, from three to twelve years old, to be ſold in families. Inquire of the ſubſcriber, near Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

November 25, 1800.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. PATRICK MACGILL, taken up as a ſtray, a bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 13 hands high, not branded, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and a pair of old ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come and take him away.

WILLIAM MESSER, Overſeer.

Elk-Ridge, November 1, 1800.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 29th of October laſt, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who ſays he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South-Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerſon, of this county. His owner is deſired to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

November 15, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting, or treſpaſſing in any manner whatever, on HILL'S DELIGHT, near Annapolis, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt all ſuch offenders.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

November 11, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next March court, of St. Mary's county, for a commiſſion to iſſue to mark and bound two tracts of land, called NOTLEY HALL and NEIGHBOURHOOD, lying in ſaid county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH HALL.

Montgomery county, November 17, 1800.

NOTICE.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of December next, for READY CASH, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, and continue until all is ſold,

ALL the property of Charles Mankin, of Charles county, conſiſting of three LOTS, lying in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, adjoining the court-houſe ſquare, whereon ſtands two very good boarded houſes, one of which rents for one hundred and fifty pounds per year, the other for twenty-five pounds per year; three other lots in ſaid town, lying on the Point, adjoining each other, which afford a moſt beautiful view of the creek and warehouſes; alſo about one hundred acres of ſwamp land, covered with timber of all kinds, a deal of which is calculated for ſhip building; alſo a number of country born ſlaves, of all ages and ſizes, men, women, boys and girls, horſes, black cattle, and houſehold furniture. This property is ſold to diſcharge my juſt debts, &c. &c. Thoſe who may think proper to purchaſe may be aſſured to receive good titles to the whole or any part, on the payment of the caſh. A note from Charles Wallace, Eſq; in Annapolis, or William Cooke, Eſq; in Baltimore-town, will be taken in diſcharge of any purchaſe that may be made.

CHARLES MANKIN.

November 3, 1800.

THE partnerſhip of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to preſent them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authoriſed to receive and pay all debts due to and from ſaid firm; thoſe indebted to the firm aforeſaid, by notes or bonds, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe indebted on open account are deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give their notes or bonds, (with ſecurity if required), on or before the firſt day of January, 1801. RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

JOSEPH EVANS,

Takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs in the ſtore-houſe lately occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where he now OFFERS for SALE,

A VARIETY of GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent ſeaſon,

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broad clothes.
Double milled drab of a ſuperior quality.
Superfine and coarſe coatings.
Beſt Flufhings, faſhionable caſimers.
Green baizes, fearnoughts and halfthicks.
Mixed plains, white kerſeys.
Welch plains, flannels, ſtriped & roſe blankets.
Velvets, fancy cords, thickſets, corduroys & fuſtians.
Silk velvets, and ſwan-downs.
Striped bed tickings & apron checks.
Moreens, tamboreens & joans.
Durants, calimancoes & wildbores.
Bombazeens & bombazets.
Luteſtrings, ſattins and pelongs.
Modes and ſarcenet.
Striped ſattin florentines.
Ladies Morocco and ſtuff ſhoes.
Womens and mens ſilk, cotton & worſted hoſe.
Girls and boys cotton and worſted ditto.
Mens & boys coarſe yarn, fulled, worſted gloves and ſtockings.
Ladies habit, kid and extra long white and coloured ſilk gloves.
Mens buck, died doe, drawn tanned, beaver, and white ſilk, ditto.
Mens and boys fine and coarſe hats.
Iriſh linens, diapers, and diaper table cloths.
Ruſſia & Iriſh ſheetings.
Ruſſia drillings.
Brown and white roles.
Brown hempen linen, and beſt ticklenburgs.
Bandanno, croſs barred, & black Barcelona, ſilk handkerchiefs.
Stamped linen and cotton ditto.
Purple ſhawls, chintz, muſlin, and camel's hair ditto.
An handſome aſſortment of muſlins and muſlin handkerchiefs.
A variety of the neateſt & moſt faſhionable calicoes and chintzes.
Ribands, gallon bindings, and ferrets.
Ounce, coloured & oſnabrigs threads.
Beſt ſhoe do. in balls.
Fine thread edgings, and writing paper, teſtaments and ſpelling books.
Ink powder, wafers and quills.
Black lead pencils, almanacks.
Leather and Morocco pocket books.
Tooth, cloth, and ſcrubbing bruſhes.
Hair brooms & ſeives.
Cowhide & plated whips.
Ladies tortoiſeſhell and crooked horn combs.
Coarſe horn, ivory, and barber's ditto.
Beſt gunpowder, patent ſhot, and gun flints.
Caſtor oil, in quart bottles.
Glauber ſalts, beſt red barks.
Table knives and forks.
Pocket and beſt penknives.
Butchers, oyſter, and pruning ditto.
Razors and ſciſſers, aſſorted.
Elegant japaned tea trays, and waiters.
Curry combs and horſe bruſhes.
Wood ſcrews & braſs pins.
Locks of various kinds.
Hinges aſſorted, ſpades, and frying-pans.
Japanned, flat and ſhort braſs candle-ſticks.
Sprigs aſſorted.
4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, & 20d, flat pointed nails.
Patent iron tea kettles, & irons.
Shovels and tongs.
Iron pots, Dutch ovens, and ſkates.
China and glaſs ware.
Green and blue edged diſhes and plates.
White ditto.
Waſh bowls and pitchers, &c. &c.
Large and ſmall brown ſtone jarrs and jugs
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Bohemia window glaſs.

ALSO GROCERIES, viz.

Beſt hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong & congo teas.
Loaf and brown ſugars.
Coffee, chocolate, ſoap & fig blue.
Candles, pepper, nutmegs alſpice.
James river chewing tobacco.
Beſt old Cognac & French brandy.
Rum and Jamaica ſpirits.
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

He expects, in a ſhort time, to have a ſupply of whiſkey, peach and apple brandy, and alſo wines of various kinds, all of which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH.

NOTICE.

IN conſequence of a ſeries of commercial loſſes, which prudence could neither foreſee nor prevent, I ſhall apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſpecial act of inſolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

October 4, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I ſhall petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to have the tobacco warehouſe at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it ſtands, or ſo much as will be neceſſary for public uſes, to be taken for the uſe of the public, and the value thereof aſcertained, with the diſadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

Auguſt 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of inſolvency to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a ſeries of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this meaſure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the evening.

By order,

RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given to perſons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. JOHN SIMKINS, now in the city of Annapolis, is authoriſed to receive them, and if not paid by the 25th inſtant, the lands will be advertiſed and ſold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

November 5, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

RICHARD T. CHESELDINE.

October, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th inſtant, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, and has a very wild look when ſpoken to, he has a large ſcar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut acroſs the laſt joint of the fore finger of the right hand, a ſlope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large ſcar, and cauſed the finger to be ſtiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforeſaid ſtate, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

w 6

ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

October 9, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the gaol in Annapolis, the 23d inſtant, a negro man named JACK, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtout made, dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a petitioner for freedom, when the property of JOHN WATKINS, who I purchaſed him of the day before he broke gaol. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and gives notice or brings him to EDWARD ROBERTS, in Annapolis, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences, paid by me

SAMUEL HUNTER.

N. B. I have ſince heard that he has loſt part of one of his ears.

October 24, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE by PUBLIC VENDUE, for READY MONEY,

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogsheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide-water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.

Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay. JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an elegible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346¾ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine Store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of light.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew confiderably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800. MARKT REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Cray, wife of Mr. George M'Cray, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using,

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee. and Co. Baltimore.

NEW CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.